## WASHINGTON

A Foreign Minister's Opinion of the American Press.

Force of the Contending Armies in Cuba.

BILL FOR REDUCING THE ARMY.

Bubbles from Mungen, the Repudiator.

RADICAL FIGHT OVER VIRGINIA.

Lively Tilt Between Trumbull and Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1870.

Cuba from Both Points of View. My recent despatches in regard to the state of the uban revolution have caused a good deal of excitement and comment in certain circles, and particularly among Cuban sympathizers, who seem disposed to discredit my information and to impuga the veracity of the people from whom I have derived it. I have only to state that my statements were prepared with care and deliberation, and furnished for publication with as much regret as some the Cuban patriots could themselves have ed. In the simple matter of giving news one should have no sympathy or feeling to consult, ad it was with that conviction that I wrote my atches. It is proper to give both sides of the story, and therefore I do not hesitate to state that e Cuban officials here affirm that they have still a large army in the field, and that they are daily supplying that army with ammunition, weapon medical stores. These supplies, they state, are forwarded in small quantities from neutral ports around Cuba, so as to avoid risking any large quantity at a single venture. Then some of the least favorably disposed parties toward Cuba dmit that the Cubans have 12,000 or 14,000 men still under arms, though they are not concentrated or gathered in considerable numbers at any one t. The Spaniards on the other hand, including the volunteers, are said to number at least 80,000. Senatorial Tilt Between Trumbull and Sum

ner-Damaging Proofs Against a Virginia Carpet-Bagger. Quite a lively scene occurred in the Senate this

n during the debate on the Virginia bill. Porter, the carpet-bag Congressman elect from the camond district, had during the debate very coolly enseenced himself in the chair of Senator Nye, thus displacing that Senator in order to supply Sumner with material in the futile war which that renowned champion of human rights is waging against the on of old Virginia. Senator Trumbull felt called upon to notice this intrusion of an unprivileged person on the floor, when Mr. Sumner, in great heat insisted that Porter had as much right the chamber as Governor Walker, and when reminded by Mr. Trumbull that Governor Walker was entitled to the privilege of the floor as the Executive of a State, he replied that Porter had a right there by custom at any rate; and on this point he was orrect, for, as Mr. Trumbuli said, it has become the custom for persons engaged in lobbying in the interest of measures to come in on the floor of the Senate ad tibitum, in deflance of the notice of the rules of that body. To show how much crence Porter was entitled to, and his right to be regarded as champion of the loyalty of Virginia. Mr. Trumbull read the charges on which he was tried by a military commission by order of General Butler during the war. Among the charges was speaking disrespectfully of the government and being drunk for nine days. Mr. Trumbull could hardly proceed for the laughter which came from all parts chamber, and Porter, who aked off to a sofa, looked very chopfallen. This little episode was succeeded by a regular set-to between Messrs. Sumner and Trumbuil, who pounded his equanimity. Each insisted that he had been the great upholder of reconstruction and all the meaerror in favor of the colored man, and that the other had retarded rather than assisted the work. After the mill was over the senate went into executive

Reduction of the Army and Officers? Pay. The army bill prepared at the War Department entitled "An act to reduce the army," provides that all regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall have the same number of officers. The Secretary of War is authorized to assemble a board composed of three general officers, to examine fully into the may be numerically in excess of the organization or waiting orders, and recommend for transfer or be determined upon by the board to be best fit, a well as in view of previous active service and continuing willingness to do duty, to fill the same. The report is to be submitted to the President, who, if he all approve, will make the appointments and transfers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All officers not recommended are to be separated therefrom and cease to be officers of the army. The present provision of the army laws, that seven per cent of officers may be retired to be repealed, and hereafter the number shall be left to the retion of the President, provided the whole

number retired shall not exceed 250.

General Logan's bill, introduced by him to-tay, adopts the above mentioned provisions, adding that all officers mustered out shall be entitled to one year's pay and allowances. The offices of general and lieutenant general shall continue only so long as vacancies do not occur. The brevet rank is abolished, and officers as to title are confined to their proper grade. The regular pay is fixed as follows:-General, \$15,000; major general, \$7,000; brigadier general, \$5,000; colonel, \$3,500; lieutenant colonel and major, \$2,500; captain (mounted), \$2,000; captain (not mounted), \$1,800; adjutant, \$1,800; regiental quartermaster, \$1,500; first heutenan (mounted), \$1,600; second lieutenant (mounted). \$1,500; second Heutenant (not mounted), \$1,400; chaplain, \$1,200. Pay of ald-de-camp to major generat, \$200; pay of aid-de-camp to origanier general \$150; and acting commissary, \$100 per annum in addition to pay of rank. The above schedule is to b in full of all commutation and allowances.

Raid Upon lilicit Distilleries in Virginia. A report of the operations of the detachment of the Fifth cavalry, operating in the Eighth district of Virginia, shows that forty-nine lilicit distilleries have been visued, twenty-two stills destroyed and three seized. About one hundred and twenty galions of brandy were seized, four hundred gallons of low wines destroyed and twenty-five men arrested during a raid upon illicit distilleries lasting forty-six days, during which over a thousand miles were travelled by the cavairy. Collector Henderole, of the Eighth district, feels that the raid has done much good and been of great service to the district. He says that many of the worst characters and the most open violators of the internal revenue laws have been arrested. The results snow that no other course could have been pursued by the government which would have been so beneficial both as a warn ing to those who resist the law and as a mode of collecting taxes from men who have resisted.

The President's First Public Reception. The President held his first public reception to night. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very large, and included distinguished persons in civil and military service and members of the diplomatic corps. The presentations to the President and Mrs. Grant were made in the Blue Room. Mrs. Fish during the evening assisted Mrs. Grant in the reception of guests, who after the friendly formalities passed into the East Room. The crowd there was so great, however, that there was not sufficient

space for an uninterrupted promenade. The music was furnished by the Marine band. Toward the close of the evening Mrs. Grant joined the throng, under the escort of Vice President Colfax.

The Mysterious Influence of the Herald—A Foreign Minister Believes in "The Diplomacy of Public Opinion."
In the course of a very pleasant conversation the other day with a distinguished foreign minister

accredited to this government he suddenly remarked, "By the way, talking of newspaper enterprise, did you read the letter from your Vienna correspondent giving an account of an interview

I told him I had read that letter.
"It was extremely interesting," said he. "I was quite surprised to hear of the Count speaking so unreservedly to a newspaper correspondent. I consider that it was a very remarkable—I will not say on-but recognition of the power and influence of the modern press, and especially com-plimentary to the NEW YORK HERALD, the leading journal of this great country."

The Minister spoke with considerable emphasia at which I could hardly refrain from a smile, while I quietly observed that I thought the press-and especially the independent American press. as represented by the NEW YORK HERALD-was making itself felt all over the world.

"Well, sir, I agree with you," said the Minister. "I agree with you. I am a good deal of an American in my views on that subject. I think the days old-tashioned diplomacy are passing away, and that a higher and more honest kind is coming in vogue. I belive that the true diplomacy is the diplomacy of public opinion. The press represents, reflects that opinion, and the press should be re

I mention this little incident, not because it is com plimentary to the leading American organ of public opinion, but because it forces a comparison between the American idea of diplomacy as represented by our Secretary of State and the idea as above expressed the accredited representative of an imperial dynasty. I have heard three or four foreign Ministers talk quite liberally on similar subjects, and yet I find our own premiers practising the small tricks and deceits that characterized European diplomacy hundred years ago. The most commonnace matby the powers that be in the office of the State De partment. Why should we, a free people-whose boast is that we govern ourselves, the theory of whose institutions is vox populi lex suprema-have any secret diplomacy at all? Is there any really good reason why the people of this country should not know what our representatives abroad are doing, what they are told to do and all about their business? I know some will say that respect for other nations requires secrecy, but I must be pardoned for observing that that is a very poor apology. We don't want any negotiations that won't bear We ought not to have any diplomatic correspondence of such a delicate fabric that every-day exposure would knock it to pieces. By way of illustration, let me call attention to two past and present subjects of diplomatic humbugging. There is the Alabama business first. What has been accomany nearer settlement to-day than six months ago, in consequence of secrecy? Would it not have been settled long ago if "the diplomacy of public opinion" had been employed, instead of the Machiavelian to no purpose? "The diplomacy of public opinion" would have said bluntly, with Old Ben Wade, "Mr. Bull, here's our bill-pay it." And Mr. Bull would have cashed the bill at very short notice. Then, as a second illustration, let me ask does anyis now had "the diplomacy of pubopinion" been allowed a fair shake? "The diplomacy of public opinion," said at first says now, "recognize the struggling Cubans, and give them your moral support; give them as good a secret plotting and scheming, the old plan which

the enjoyment of all the blessings of free, constitutional government. holds very similar views regarding secrecy in the matter of diplomatic affairs to those contained in the above observations. Senator Ferry, by his remarks to-day in regard to the St. Domingo acquisisition treaty, shows that he has some doubts as to the propriety of absolute secrecy in regard to the negotiation of such matters. He pelieves that the about it from beginning to end, and have a chance to express their views prior to the act of ratification

was the creation of crafty European statesmen and

rulers to compuss ends that could not be accomplished by open, fair dealing, was resorted to. It is

not too much to my that had our administration obeyed the popular will regarding Cuba months ago,

the "Ever Faithful" would be ours to-day, and in

Malicious Charges Against General Dyer Re vived.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, to-day presented another petition of Horatio Ames and Clifford Arnick, making charges against General Dyer, the Calef of Ordnance. The country aiready understands very well that all these charges against Dyer by disappointed candidates for gun contracts are simply malicious. Even General Butler is ashamed of the part he took against Dyer when a member of the Ordnance Investigating Committee.

Reduction of Duties on Sugar and Lumber.
Mr. Davis, a sugar refiner of Philadelphia, had a long interview with the Committee of Ways and Means this morning on the subject of reclassifying sugars and making a vet more refined qualification The complaint is that partially refined sugars from the West Indies are imported as raw sugars, thus coming into competition with American sugars, to the detriment of our manufacturers. There seems to be an inclination in the committee to reduce the duties on all sugars.

on lumber from ad valorem to specific duties, re-taining substantially the present duty. The committee will probably not report the tartif bill for a month to come

Senator Ramsey's Postal Negotiation The Postmaster General to-day sent a communica tion to the House in reply to a resolution, enclosing a letter from Senator Ramsey, in which the latter says he spent \$724 in gold in necessary expenses during his stay in Paris of Several months, includ-ing payments for ocean telegraph messages, &c. He is sure his expenses were in excess of this amount. The clerk received \$1,000 in gold and another person \$150 for interpreting and translating during the postal negotiations. The Postmaster General says there is no express authority to appoint special agents, except his general authority to superintend the welfare of the department. This power has always been considered as a necessary incident to the office of Postmaster General, and is so recognized by the act of July 5, 1836.

The Denth of Stanton—Meeting of the Mem-bers of the Bar.

A meeting of the members of the bar of the Su-preme Court of the United States met at the court room in the Capitol this morning, to take appropriate action in relation to the death of the late. Edwin M. Stanton. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, was called upon to preside, and R. W. Corwine, of Ohio, chosen secretary. The chalrman stated the object of the meeting. On motion of the Attorney General a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be submitted to the court at its assembling on Monday next. The chair appointed the Attorney General, J. M. Caritsle and Judge Hall the committee. On motion the meeting adjourned until Monday next at ten o'clock A. M. to bear

the report of the committee. The St. Domingo Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have not yet taken action on the St. Domingo treaty. Tae matter excites comparatively little interest in public circles, and, in the absence of information on the subject, the minds of but few members of Congress are made up on the subject.

The Council of Postmasters.
The postmasters of the various cities held an ad-

journed meeting at the Post Office Department today, and resumed their expression of views relative to reforms and improvements in the service. Nothing is likely to be accomplished by them further than the Postmaster General will profit by their suggestions.

The French Telegraphic Cable. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day

referred that part of the President's Message relative to the French ocean cable to Pernando Wood to pre-pare a report. While in Paris he obtained full partiulars on the subject.

The McGarraban Land Claim. A special meeting of the House Committee on the Judiciary was held to-day. A report from the Secretary of the Interior on the McGarrahan Mining case was read, when the chairman, Mr. Bingham, was instructed to report a resolution to the House and ask its passage to the effect that no patent shall be issued upon the land in controversy until the final

The French Emperor. Minister Washburn recently informed an American traveller in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon was never stronger in power than he is now, and herefore has sufficient force to suppress any dis-

Weekly Customs Receipts. The following are the customs receipts for the

week ending January 8:-Boston.....

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the following nominations:—Woodbury Davis, Postmaster at Portland, Me.; Edward B. Moore, Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia; Thomas Bid-die, of Pennsylvania. Consul General at Havana; Richard Beardsley, of Indians, Consul at Jerusalem.

Nominations by the President. The President to-day made the following nomina ions:-Timothy G. Phelps, to be Collector of Cusoms at San Francisco, Cal.; Charles S. Cooper, to be Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, Tenn.; John A. P. Alien, to be Collector of Customs at New Bed-ford, Mass.; J. C. F. Beyland, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district of New York vice M. H. Treadwell, withdrawn.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1870. The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communi cation from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the United States brauch mint at New Orleans. He also referred to committees various bills from the House, among others a bill relative to the Des Moines river, in lows, which, on motion of Mr. Harian, was taken up and passed.

RELIEF OF J. ROSS BROWNE. Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, presented a peti-tion of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, representing that by reason of extraordinary expenses connected with the office during the nine months held by him he had been subjected to a loss of about

\$12,000, and asking for relief. THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812. Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition from a number of survivors of the war of 1812. asking a recognition of their services. The Jounges or the number was not less than seventy-two years of age, and he believed their patriousm should be recognized by the usual pensions.

POST OFFICE IN ALBANY. Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions of Thomas W. Olcott and 400 other citizens, praying for the erection of a public building for the accommodation of a post office, courts, &c., in the city of Albany, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Abbort, (rep.) of N. C., presented similar petitions regarding points in North Carolina.

Abblishing the Franking Privilege.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for the abolition of the franking privilege. franking privilege.

Petitions on the same subject were presented by Messrs. Harian, Thayer and Sherman, and were ap-

Petitions on the same subject were presented by Messrs, harian, Thayer and Sherman, and were appropriately referred.

\*\*New York and European Steamship Line.\*\*
Mr. Ramery, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Oinces and Post Roads, reported, with amendments, a joint resolution declaratory and amendatory of the act of July 27, 1808, to provide for an American line of steamships between New York and Europe.

\*\*As amended the joint resolution directs the Postmaster General to contract with the company named in the act for the conveyance of the United States mails weekly or semi-weekly between New York and Bremen and semi-weekly between New York and Bremen and semi-weekly between New York and Bremen and semi-weekly between New York and Liverpool, according to the true intent and meaning of said act. The time for the complation of the steamships is intended to be one year and six months from the date of the contract. The Post Office Department is to pay \$500,000 as interest on the bonds of the company, which shall be in full payment for the transportation of the mails. A new section is added, which provides that no officer of the government shall be in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract under this act.

\*\*REPLACING LOST RECORDS.\*\*

\*\*Mr. Carperson of the Mis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the

on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appertaining to proceedings in United States courts.

LIGHT STATION ON THE CHOPTANK RIVER. Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee Commerce, reported, without amendment, the join resolution for the establishment of a light stamon of the Choptank river, in Maryland.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPERRED.

By Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Ark.—A bill to change the indicial circuits. Referred to the Committee on the Indicial Committee on the Committee on the Indicial Circuits.

Judicial circuits. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of La.—A bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a rait-goad from the Texas line to the Mississippi river near Vicksburg; also a bill granting a right of way and — sections of public lands per mile to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshail, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections. Both referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich.—A bill to prevent the collection of taxes on property exempt from tax.

By Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt.—A bill prescribing the rules of evidence in certain cases.

By Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo.—A bill to remove political disabilities from persons therein named in the

By Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo.—A bill to remove political disabilities from persons therein named in the state of Texas.

By Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb.—A bill to sid in the construction of a railroad from Omaha, Nebraska, to Fort Berthold, Dacotah Territory.

CONSIDERATION OF TREATTES.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate 40 as to require the consideration of Indian treaties in the open senate. He said the subject had previously been discussed in the Senate, and in deference to its importance to the interests of the country definite action should now be taken.

Mr. Frark, (rep.) of Conn., offered an amendment to require that all treaties for the acquisition of territory of foreign governments be also considered in open session. He believed that reacant avants had shown the Eccessity for informing the country, aurouga the public press, of the reasons governing the Senate's action in the acceptance or rejection of such treaties. The public press contained information that negotiations had been proscuted for the purchase of a large area of territory of a foreign government, and money taken without any appropriation to that end, and, so far as he knew, without sanction of law, from the United States Treasury for payment of the purchase. It also appeared from the public press that the people of the territory thus sought to be acquired were in a state of civil war, and having obtained the consent of but one of the parties, it might be necessary for the United States to defend by force of arms the possession thus acquired.

Mr. Drake said he understood the Senator from

one of the battles, it might be necessary for the united States to defend by force of arms the possession thus acquired.

Mr. Prake said he understood the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Pratt) desired to address the Senate this morning upon another subject, and he asked that the resolution he over for the present, which request was compiled with.

EXTENDING ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION TO STATE COURTS.

Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of ind., then delivered an argument in support of the bill giving to State courts concurrent jurisdiction with United States courts in maritime causes or torts on navigable rivers above the ebo and flow of the tide. The bill extends to state courts admirally jurisdiction now exercised by federal courts as a remedy for hardships now imposed upon hugants.

The consideration of the Virginia bill was then resumed. The amendment of Mr. Wilson having been withdrawn, the Senate voted on the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, which was rejected—yeas 11, mays 45.

offered by Mr. Drake, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 45.

Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his amendment providing that before the measure goes into effect each member and officer of the Legislature shall subscribe to an oath as follows:—

I. —— do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as member of Congress or officer of the United States, or member of any State Legislature, or an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the Thirted States and afterwards engaged to insurrection or rebellion against the same.

As that such rearon shall take an oath that the

or that such person shall take an oath that the disabilities imposed upon him by the fourteenth amendment have been removed by the act of Congress. In the event of the person swearing faisely the amendment specifies a penalty of a fine and imprisonment; and further, that on all cases of failure to take the oath within thirty days from the passage of the bill the office of the person thus offending by neglect shall be deemed to have been vacated.

Mr. Nys, (rep.) of Nev., inquired whether the purpose of the amendment was not to disorganize the Legislature.

slature.

EDMUNDS said that under the amendment every member not entitled to hold office under the fourteenth amendment would be ejected within thirty days after the passage of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., said the effect of it

would be to give to any number of members by refusing to take the oath, power to disorganize the body.

Air. Edmunds replied that that event might not be a deplorable one. The State's ranification of the diteenthigamendment and the rest of the legislative proceedings would not be affected by the fact that a quorum could not be had to take the oath. He considered the imposition of the oath necessary as a means of insuring Virginia's fidelity.

Mr. TRUBELL, (rep.) of Ill., said the object of the amendment was to still further delay the admission of Virginia, because it specified that before the pending bill, if passed, could go into effect the oath prescribed must be taken. If any officer chose to refuse to take the oath that single refusal would prevent the operation of this legislation, and thereby keep Virginia out of the Union indefinitely. He deprecated this resort to indirect means for the accomplishment of that which the opponents of Virginia would not undertake to do openly. Why was it, he asked, that excuses were devised to prevent Virginia's restoration? When was this reconstruction question to have an end? Congress had the physical power to repudiate the obligations of the government, but the faults of the nation laving been pledged that upon the compliance with certain conditions Virginia should be admitted, the question for the Senate was now one of nonor and fair dealing. What was the design, unless it was intended that Virginia Legislature having been improperly organized, the information given to Congress was that the organization was under direction of General Canby, who was particularly solicitious to carry out to their very letter the isws of Congress. It was now proposed, upon the mere suggestion of Gineral Canby, who was particularly solicitious to carry out to their very letter the isws of Congress, intended by indirection to defeat the bill which had been reported from that committee.

Mr. Sheaman, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would favor the admission of any unreconstructed state which compiled

ment did not appear.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that the Judiciary Com-

ment did not appear.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that the Judiciary Committee nad not informed the Senase as to the nature of the evidence upon which they based their report of the evidence upon which they based their report of the bill for the admission of Virginia, nor given any indication of having nad the least evidence before them. He had been informed that the committee declined to hear evidence to the point that members of the Legislature were disqualified.

Mr. TRUSBELL disclaimed any knowledge that such an offer over had been made to the committee. A memorial containing the most surprising statements had been read in open Senate at the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts, and it was likely that the class of persons who had insignated themselves into the confidence of that Senator and were spirring him on with suggestions might not have been permitted to take up the time of the committee with those suggestions. If any facts had been offered by anybody the committee would have been happy to receive them.

Mr. Shusker, rep. of Massachustics of Mr. Trans.

those suggestions. If any facts had been offered by anybody the committee would have been happy to receive them.

Mr. Sumkr, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Trumbull the meaning of the aitusion to himself that he was acting upon the suggestions of others?

Mr. Trumbull replied that it was sufficient for him to know that a person not a member of the Senate or House had frequently occupied, of late, the senate of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Alt. Sumnes said that that person was Charles H. Porter, member elect to the House from Richmond district of Virginia, who had the same right to the floor that was given to Governor Walker, of Virginia, who was also now upon it.

A colloquy here ensued between Senators Sumner and Trumbull marked with some bitterness, during which the latter read the proceedings of the court martial in the Department of Virginia, which tried and found guilty of drunkenness and using treasonable language toward the United States government one Charles H. Porter, of that State. He remarked to represent loyalty par excellence, had selected this individual as a sample of the pure and virtuous loyalty of Virginia his claim to the leadership of that class of people ought not to be denied.

Mr. Sumner retorted that while pretending to ignore personalities Mr. Trumbull was ever willing to follow his own inclinations in that respect. For himself, he had supposed that the Senator was capable of being influenced by reason, but he could not longer entertain the supposition, but would award aim the merit of the attack upon one who could not reply upon the floor of the Senate. The tenderness which that Senator had shown for the remnants of the rebellion and his refusal to aid in the reconstruction policy only showed him to be true to the wayward course he had seen fit to pursue since the initiation of that poincy.

Mr. Turmbull replied that his record as chair man of the factory committee, from which the

the reconstruction policy only showed him to be true to the way ward course as had seen fit to pursue since the initiation of that policy.

Mr. TRUBBULL replied that his record as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, from which the reconstruction measures originated in the Senate had been reported, vindicated the sincerity of his support of those measures. It was very easy for the Senatos from Massachusetts to assume to be the special champion of the loyal people and the colored people and to make charges against others; but whether those assumptions and charges were true would be shown by the records. If false accusations were made against a member of the Senate, attributing to him a course directly opposite to that which he had pursued, the country's sense of justice would condemn the author; therefore anything the Senator from Massachusetts might charge had no terrors for him. If that Senator had been permitted to have his way the clause of the constitution that "all persons torn within the limits of the United States are free?" would not have been incorporated in that instrument, that Senator being opposed to the fifteenth amendment. When the time to vote upon it arrived he left his place in the Senate and would not vote for it. He said that, regardless of the unreasonable promostions and improved the presented in the senate and measurements. the time to vote upon it arrived he left his place in the Senate and would not vote for it. He said that, regardless of the unreasonable propositions and impracticable measures of that Senator, freedom had been secured. His unconstitutional measures would never have accomplished the object, yet that Senator presumed now to be the excusive friend of the colored man. But the colored man would tong since have prayed deliverance from such friendship had that Senator's councils operation.

have prayed converance from such triendship had that Senator's counsels prevailed.

Mr. Sumner, in the course of his reply, referred to the speech alleged to have been made by Governor Walker after the election in Virginia, containing the statement that the norde of freedy colmo-

ing the statement that the horde of greedy cofmorants and unprincipled carpet-baggers who had inserted that State had been driven out. He said that this allusion to Northern men who had settled in Virginia for her good was characteristic of the representative of the party which had gained orier control in that State by fraud and violence.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of ill., addressed the Senate upon the general subject of reconstruction, asserting that the plighted latth of Congress was not to the rebel States for their admission, but to the people of the loyal States that the conditions already imposed upon rebels shall be carried out to fulfilment.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., and in view of the

imposed upon rebels shall be carried out to failiment.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., said in view of the many professions of friendship for the negro which had been made during the discussion he rose merely to say, however unpopular the utterance, that he was a friend of the white man.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., submitted an amendment as a substitute for that portion of Mr. Edmunds' amendment which requires the taking of an oath byfithe Legislature before this act could take effect, providing simply for the imposition of the oath preparatory to the member taking his seat.

Mr. Edwunds explained that the oath prescribed in his amendment was not applicable to the Legislature as a body, but to be imposed upon each individual member, therefore no delay need be occasioned in the admission of the State if each one could take the oath. If a quorum could not take it, then the State ought not to be admitted.

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn, moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, 29 to 27, and at four o'clock the doors are elosed and soon after reopened, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1870. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill for he preparation and printing of reports of cases decided in the Court of Claims. Referred.

Mr. McCormick, (rep.) of Arizona, offered a reso ution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a terriorial government over the civilized Indians in the Indian Territory. Adopted.

Mr. VAN HORN, (rep.) of Mo., offered a resolution firecting the Secretary of the Treasury to consider

directing the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the necessity of erecting a suitable building at Kansas City, Mo., for the Post Omice, United States Courts, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Garffeld, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution for the admission to the floor of the assistant secretaries of the several executive appartments. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the architect of the Capitol to examine and report as to the removal to a more eligible and convenient place of the bronze door leading from the rotunds to the ball. Adopted.

Mr. Farisworth, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to prevent and punish certain abuses in the Post Office Department in reference to lottery circulars.

Mr. Towssend, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to provide for the compensation of the Surveyor of Pot Chester, Pa. Referred.

Economy in Public Expenditures.

Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Vt., offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Resolvel, That while the United States are owing a debt of core 24.40,000.00. and the presone are heavily burdened by a

the Whole on the State of the Union.

Resoived, That while the United States are owing a debt of over 22.46,000,000, and the people are heavily burdened by a laration that increases the price of every necessity of life, the most rigid economy in all public expenditures is a matter of the first importance and is imperatively demanded by every friend and upnoider of the nation, as well as by every person whose labor, whose clothes or whose bread are taxed to support the moneys disbursed by the general government.

Resolved, further, That a reduction of taxation to the lowest possible point consistent with the maintenance of the public credit, and with such a condition of the Treasury as will make it possible at an early day in the future to fund the debt, in whole or in part, at a reduced rate of interest, is insisted upon by every section of the country, and should not be loss sight of in any action Congress may be called upon to take.

be ton night of the any acquisition of foreign territory take.

Resolved, further, That any acquisition of foreign territory by treaty, cession or annexation by the United States, for which a consideration in money or its equivalent in the assumption of any debt or obligation of the people of such territory.

pon the public credit, and is not called for by any sirgency of mational affairs.

Mr. Morrilling Government of the by upanimons consent, introduced a bill providing that he officer or clerk in the employment of the United States government shall at any time solicit contributions of other officials or employes in the government service, for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall reserve any git or present as a contribution of those in government employment receiving a less salary than himself, and that no officer or clerk shall make any donation as a gift or present to any official position; that no officer or clerk shall make any donation as a gift of present to any official position where the government for this bill to be summarily dismissed, to be ineligible to any official position under the government for three years.

Mr. Brajamin, (rep.) of Mo., moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 2—Messrs. Benjamin and Bolles—nays, 258.

Mr. Bingham suggested that the bill was of doubtful constitutionality, as it provided a penalty to last for three years without conviction before a codity he therefore moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected, 57 to 102.

Mr. Monabill, then amended the bill by striking out that part of the penalty relating to incligation; to office for three years. The bill was then pussed without a division.

The Speaker prosented a communication from

THE FOST OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from
the postmaster of the House, in reference to the
resolution for the removal of the post office to
another room, and asking that the order be suspended until he can submit at length the objections
to it before a committee.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., in reference to the communication, offered a resolution offecting the Committee on Public Buildings to examine as to the
location and arrangement of the House post office
and suspending action on the removal of the post
office.

and suspending action on the removal of the post office.

The subject gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs, Poland, Schenck, Dawes, Farnsworth, Garlield, Maynard and Logan, the latter intimating that the solution of the difficiently about committee rooms was to be found in the removal of the capital. Finally a vote was taken on Mr. Poland's resolution, and it was adopted, of to 42. FETTTIONS TRESENTED.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., presented petitions of the citizens of Groton and stonington, Conn., for abouldon of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of the Portage county (Ohio) Medical Association in reference to the navy medical staft; also a petition of the soldiers of 1812 for pensions.

county (Ohio) Medical Association of the Portage county (Ohio) Medical Association in reference to the navy medical stad; also a petition of the soidiors of 1812 for pensions.

Mr. Starkwaather presented a petition of shipowers, shipbuliders and shippoiners of Mystic river, Conn., for the removal of taxation from shipping and shippuliders and shippoiners of Mystic river, Conn., for the removal of taxation from shipping and shippuliders interests.

Refullation of the bodic, rose to a personal explanation as to a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribute of the 17th of December, in reference to his repudiation speech in the House prior to the recess. He denied the statements in detail and in gross, characterizing the whole despatch as a labrication. The republican papers had boasted that there was but one man in the House to vote against Mr. Garfield's soothing syrup resolution; but this was explained by the fact that it was understood when the House went into committee that day that no business would be transacted, and he himself had left the House with that understanding. His colleague had in that resolution endeavored unjustly to make a party measure of what he (Mr. Mungen) had distinctly stated were his own views, and not utered in the interest of any party. However much gentlemen might chuckle over the clever track of adopting that resolution under such clicumstances, they might rest assured that his speech against paying the bonded debt had more than once met a cordial response in the breast or every laboring man who had read it. He was totally indifferent to the praise or censure of bankers, bondholders and capitalists. He relied on the support of the hardy sons of toil and ten thousand soothing syrup resolutions conid not avert the destruction which would ere long overtake the infamous, stupendous, villanous and unholy financial system which now so completely fettered the energies of the American people and robbed them of the rewards of their labors and energy.

Mr. GARFIELD replied briefly:—It had not been understood that no business would be transacted the House on the occasion referred to. The res-tion in its very terms declared it to be the voic the House without distinction of party. He had treated the speech of his colleague as the expression of his own views, merely, although he might, as he would now, have read the resolutions of the democrats of Mercer county, in his colleague's district. These resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repudiation of the bonded debt of the United Sastes.

Resolved, That our member of Congress be requested to vote against the appropriation providing for the phyment of the satisfies of the assessors and collectors of internal revenue, or the interest of the bonded debt.

So that his colleague had been only representing the genuine opinion of the democrats in his own district.
Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., said that if he had

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., said that if he had been misunderstood in the remarks he had made on that occasion he did not wish to be misunderstood now. He did not consider it repudiation to pay the debt of the government precisely as Congress had agreed to. He considered it repudiation to undertake to pay them in any other manner. He believed that the five-twenties were payable in the legal tender money of the country, and he believed that any officer of the government who goes in the market and appreciates the five-twenties at the expense and by the depreciation of the greenback legal tender money was committing. If not an impeachable offence, an offence against the government.

Admission of Viraginia. ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The house then at half-past two took up the Vir-

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Onio, in its support and Mr. Lawrence advocacy as the best bill that he could get.
Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., inquired of Mr. Lawrence what the remedy would be if Virginia, after her admission, should undertake to subvert any of the lundamental conditions of the bill.
Mr. Lawrence replied that if, for instance, Virginia should undertake to disfranchise her colored citizens, Congress would again have to reconstruct her.

citizens, Congress would again have to reconstruct her.

Mr. Logan suggested that if there were always to be a republican Congress it would be all very welt; but he wanted to know how it would be if there should happen to be a democratic Congress, when Virginia might change her constitution.

Mr. Lawrence replied that if it were possible for the American people to wander so far into bypaths and forblidden ways as to abandon the great doctrines of the republican party and hand the government over to the democracy he did not know that there would be anything left out to say, "May God have mercy on ner sout!"

Mr. Logan inquired whether that prayer was going to become a part of the out.

Mr. Elbridge—I hope so.

Mr. Lawrence—I will vote for it.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y.—We will all vote for it.

Mr. LAWRENCE-If Virginia should subvert any of the fundamental provisions of her admission she will be specify reconstructed in the name of "God and the Continental Congress." In conclusion he said:—as the best that could perhaps be done he would vote for the bill under the inspiration of the

Dear Lord! I give myself away. "Tis all that I can do. (Laughter.)

would vote for the bill under the inspiration of the poetic sentiment—

Dear Lord! I give myself away.

The all that I can do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Logan briefly expressed the difficulty which occurred to his mind in case that hereafter Virginia should undertake to subvert any of the fundamental conditions on which she was admitted, while the democratic party should have control of Congress.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of New York, land down several propositions which would prevent him from sustaining this oil. First—The bit should not be-conic a law, because no act of Congress was necessary to admit Virginia to representation in Congress. The constitution provided for that, and Congress, and no power over the question. Second—Inasmuch as neither Virginia nor any other State could put herefore the control of the Union, either by successful reledion or oly an attempted rebellion, the pretence that she shall now be admitted is absurd. She had never been out, could not get out and would not have been out of the Union had her resistance for the time being been successful. Third—Admitting that neither of these propositions is well founded, yet notwithstandling her participation in the rebellion she had ever since been recognized as a State, in full communion with the loyal States, by several Executive and Congressional acts, and, having thus been recognized, she is therefore still in the Union and must be accepted as one of the States accordingly. Further objections to the bill were made, that by the act of March 10, 1869, Congress was piedged to her admission on certain conditions, which had been faithfully compiled with. Congress had thus committed itself, and could not exact any further conditions without being guilty of a shameful breach of good faith and a most dishonorable violation of plighted honor. Congress could not impose on virginia a fundamental element of political existince to bind her for all time to come and which she may not disregard. Such an attempt was simply absured involved the proposition of plighted honor

of the crews of the life saving stations on the Long Land, and few Jersey consists as may lose their own lives in effect to save the lives of others. Adopted.

Mr. Calkin, (dem.) of N. Y., offered resolutions calling for information as to the change of names of naval vessels, and as to the wreck of the phot boat A. T. Stewart in the main change way outside of Santy Hook. Adopted.

Mr. Wano, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the citizens of Brossport, R. Y., at the aboution of the franking privilege.

the citizens of Bressport, R. Y. The the aboution of the franking privilege.

Mr. Whittimork (rep.) of S. C., supported the bill as the best that could be got; advocating the imposition of the burnetest conditions on the profile of Virginia.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., affered a substitute for the bill, which was read and widered to be printed.

Mr. Palmer, (rep.) of lowa, said that having watched the question of reconstruction from the beginning to this time, he was unwhing to vote for the admission of Virginia under any conditions. He gave as his reason the hostile feeling evened in Virginia and other Southern States to the principles of reconstruction, and asked what guarantee there was that with these reconstructed States all represented there wonds be a Republican majority in the Porty-second Congress? (Lauguter on the democratic Sides.) As to the scently afforded by the Burene Court, he would not trust to that, for there were so day but two men on that bench who were in accord with the people who elected the arcsent administration. He knew that President Grant and Vice President Colfax might be reised on our he had not that President Grant and Vice President Colfax might be reised on our he had not with the people who elected the arcsent purpose the first of the section of the between the fore of loyalty and the possession of the

He knew that President Grant and Vice President. Colfax might be reised on, set he did not want to see the day come when only two human, lives slood between the foes of loyalty and the possession of the power of the government. He was, therefore, in favor of the postponement of the bill, and would votements to the bill, and would votements to passage.

Mr. Roofers, (rep.) of Tenn., expressed his anxiety to see the question of reconstruction disposed of finalty, even though the political effect might tend to the advantage of the opposition party. He appealed to his own side of the house to rise above party feelings and to be geverned to the great principles of the constitution. He had not been surprised to hear the gentleman from lows, Mr. raimer) declare nimbell opposed to the admission of Virginia under any conditions, for he mad known that there were distinctions in the House as vite as those who had drawn their swords against the life of the nation. He had no pattence with those men who fomented strile and disturbance in the South oa which to ride into Congress and draw money from the Treasury. He shouted 60d that for himself he represented a constituency. If he did not he would sluk away and his friends would disturb the role of the democrate side.)

Mr. Axreti. (dem.) of Cal., said that one of the

even his wife would disown nim. (Appliance on the democratic side.)

Mr. AxTell. (dem.) of Cal., said that one of the happiest dinens in the debate was that for some of the principal doctrines battlet for by the democratic representatives they were receiving welcome aid and support from members of the republican party. He was glad also that the ultra wing of that party had unmasked its battery and shown that what was required from the reconstructed States was no loyalty to the flag, but subserviency to the republican party. He had confidence enough in the gallantry of General Grant & nope that if this bill was passed he would velot, because after the piedges given to virginia the enactment of this law would be a disgrace to General Grant and his administration.

Mr. Cares, (dem.) of lil., opposed the bill as one which, while nominally admitting a State to representation, was already denying to her the very essence which makes up and constitutes sover-

elegaty.

Mr. McCormick closed the evening debate with an argument against the bill, and then at lorty-five minutes past ten. Mr. Farskwottni giving notice that he would move the previous question at three o'clock to-morrow, the flours adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

VANDENHOFF'S READINGS .- Mr. George Vangenspearing readings at the new hall of the Young den's Christian Association before a very large and intellectual audience last evening. His reading was up to the mark always reached by the splendid elobreathless attention by the characteristic variety studied intonations, and in the most natu-ral way in the world pictured Hamlet just as the intelligent reader likes to just as the intelligent reader likes to consider the singular Dane. Tenneysen, Hood, Dickens, Macauey, Scott and other musters of verse and prose were given with great success. Upon a critical examination of Mr. Vandennon's howers it is safe to say that he has more definate perceptions than Dickens, more acute analysis than Underdook and as great a familiarity with Shacspeare as Fanny Kemble. Reading, at best, is a stapid entertainment; but fast evering, before a very select andlence, comprising many emment people. Mr. Vandenhoff began the season with an ectat propitious of a successful future.

Musical and Theatrical Notes Memphis is tickled with German opera. Parepa-Itosa is operating in the Hub. Mobile is cheemed with "The College Bawa."

Joseph Emmett is playing the Dutchman in Pitts-

Frank Mayo is tickling the Clevelanders with Agatha States has achieved a success in Lima in

Trovatore." The Richings troupe will do the "Huguenots" tonight in Chicago. Kate Reignolds is trying to please the Hartfordites vith the burlesque of "Robinson Cru The Worrell Sisters are showing their ankles and

spangles in Terre Haute.

Charlotte Thompson is at Virginia City, Nevada, doing a good business. John McCulioch supports her on the stage.

The Chapman Sisters are at the Holliday Street theatre, Baltimore, and a troop of trained goals and monkeys at the Front street. The performances at Booth's Theatre will hereafter

theatre, Baltimore, and a troop of trained goats and monkeys at the Front atreet.

The performances at Hooth's Theatre will hereafter commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Rip Van Winkje Jefferson, Lydia Thompson and her blondes. Aira Scott-Saddons, Einse Hoit and an Italian Opera troupe are endeavaring to anuse the stoical creoles of the Crescent City.

Mine. Sass, who has neen singing with great celat at the Pergoia theatre of Fourence, has received from the King of Italy a supero diamond bracelet values at 7,000.

A grand annateiw concert is to be given on the evening of the 20th instant, in the Art Eurlding corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, by Mrs. Adele Varons, for the benefit of necessitous Curan families in the "Ever faithful Islo." Mine. Gazzaniga Albites will direct the concert. It will be a splendid musical treat—a fact, together wish the object, that will doubtless secure for it liberal patronage.

General Houn-Duchessie as complimentary benefit this evening at the Theatre Français, upon which occasion the "Grande Duchesse" will be presented with Mona. Duchesse as Boum, supported by Mine. Rizarelli as the Duchess.

That most frothy of musical substantians—operation for Monday evening the 24th unst. In the present dearth of musical novelty there is scarcely a doubt but that the proposed season of the enervescent bourse at the Français will prove a decided success. The artists now in this vicinity, who were originally attached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our original stached to the defunct open house for our of the company. The insugants performance will constitute the present and the energian performance will constitute the press of t

nest accompanients a seasuful race and graceful figure.

Offenbach's star is again in the ascendant at Paris. His new opera boots in three accs, "La Princesse de Trebizonde," is a success at the Bouffes Paristens, and so is his three acc. "Brigands" at the Varietics. His good fortune has prevaned also in a one act operatio, "The homomore de la Rose," at the Bouffes. Against these virunoists new important is criticism. He is the man of the moment, the musician of the sination.

criticism. He is the man of the moment, the musician of the sinastion.

Mmc. Grist was puried on the 2d of December, in
the Combtery of Père la onaise, Paris. Her remains
were enclosed in three codines, the confin which
contains the body is made of crystal; the
second cofin is of oak, and the third
of lead, decorated with ornaments of monze. At
each comber of the leaden toffin is a wreath the
head surmounted by a crown of thorus. The cost of
the three combs is said to have been 15,000 francs.
Madame Grist has buried in the namity vault, by the
side of her two daughters.

"surf," at the Fatth Avone Theatre. NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

control of the question out of the hands of the body to which it belonged under the constitution. He objected to the very first sentence of the preamble, for it assumed that intherto virginia had not had a republican form of government. So base a statement and so false should not degrade the statutes. If virginia had not had a republican form of government then the American people had not had a republican form of government.

At the conclusion of Mr. Woods speech the House, at four o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Ression.

Mr. Reeves, (dem.) of N. C. offered a resolution instructing the Committee; on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing suitable pensions to the surviving registives of such members.